The Pensacola Journal PENSACOLA MAN

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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1905

WHERE IT IS TO BE FOUND.

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Walker's Book Store.

Wagand Ice Cream Parlor.

Wagenheim's News Stand.

GOING AWAY? When you leave the city for your summer vacation have The Pensacola tion manager, Phone 38.

A False Charge From One Who Should Know Better.

Sept. 9, the Fort Barrancas, Fla., correspondent of that publication makes a rather bold and an exceptionally se-Mollows:

fever in Pensacola. Capt. Earle D'A Journal new readers every day. Pearce, in command of the post, put on the quarantine in less than half an hour after the Mayor sent down word doing a great work in cleaning up the Pensacola's city council is going to of riging through the grand glorious Stegomyia, confers immunity against subsequent attacks of the disease. post and the notice found us well prepared. All of the families of officer ber of officers are away on leave. I est city in America. is understood that the fever has been in Pensacola for more than a month but the information was suppressed prison garrison.

groundless one and a libel on the we're going to do it. bealth officials of this city.

agre-ment between Mayor Bliss and years old. Under 'Lum Smith's manthe commander at Fort Barrancas agement it ought to live indefinitely minutes after the discovery of the dis | ceptionally good man.

The existence of yellow fever in out a tremor. fact the following morning.

treatment of the disease now in its ence there again. ** There is not a shadow of doubt but that this visitation can be made the knows this as well as anyone.

Journat follow you. Notify circulatoday some very useful information from Pensacola and she can enjoy secured from a pamphlet circulated the same immunity from its dreaded by the p_ysicians of New Orleans, re appearance as does this grand and garding the transmission of yellow noble city. fever and the qualifications of the mable asset sanitation is to a city trained nurse who has charge of yel and as a result those who come here In the Army and Navy Journal of low fever patients. It is well worth a as refugees, are accorded the same careful perusal by every reader

rious charge concerning the appear complimented as one of the handsom tends to the refugees from infected ance of yellow fever in Pensacola est and most newsy and readable edi He writes under date of Sept. 4, as tions which the office has ever got can never outlive. The screnity with ten out. Among its special features, which she throws open her doors and quarantine on account of the yellow everyone, and it is bringing The who fiee from the yellow peril and

The citizens of Tampa are asking ly inadequate to express. that the yellow fever was in the city the city council for a \$5,000 clean-up Dr. S. A. Greenwell had already been fund. When this thing is all over Only those who have had the honor provide a stay-cleaned-up fund and chivalrous State of dear old Alahave left the post and quite a num Pensacola is going to stay the clean- detachment of guards on duty to see

There is no use of making a wry transoms, jump out of the windows, and now we are shut up here like a face or putting up a bad mouth over it any chance place their defiled feet on

THE MOSQUITO THEORY OF THE FEVER ESTABLISHED.

(Atlanta News)

The mosquito theory of yellow fever seems now to be too well established in scientific experiments to admit of protest or debate. We might as well surrender and fall in with the great majority here and

The theory has been growing to its conclusion through some twenty years Callileo, Crawford Long, Jenner and Robert Battey, and all the other great pioneers of the medical system. And it seems now to have triumphed so

hold its place until some subsequent generation may disprove it. And certainly the theory has progressed through heroic self-sacrificing experiments. Men have been found-and they were many-who risked death by injection in order to develop the truth to the satisfaction of science and With snowshore and sky and sharp those persons who are dependent upon her knowledge and exertions for safety to the benefit of succeeding generations. In yellow fever cases, both in Havana and in New Orleans, men in clean cots, with perfect sanitation and the most skilful remedial treatment, but without screening from mosquitoes. And race with the reindeer to lay at

have contracted the disease and suffered the consequences either of illness or of death. While in the same building, men living in the filth of uncleansed sick rooms, in the atmosphere of black vomit and with utter neglect of sanitation. Far out on the prairie and upland plain passage of mosquitoes. and yet perfectly screened from the bite of mosquitoes, have escaped "scot

The present record of the epidemic in New Orleans under the mosquito screen furnishes a significant and remarkably convincing proof of the corwectness of the theory. In the ephiemic of 1878 in New Orleans, and at this time of the year, the number of new cases every day amounted to between 200 and 500, with a smaller population than now, and the death rate was twice as large as it is today. The remarkable control of the epidemic which has been secured in New Orleans by the vigorous efforts of the local and federal officers, seems to furnish a lasting and convincing proof of the correctness of the mosquito theory,

And there is a vast comfort to all sections and to all future times in this discovery. It is one of the great epochal discoveries of modern science. It is worthy to be ranked with the discovery of vaccination by Jenner, and with the discovery of ether by Crawford Long. With this fact in the possession of scientists and medical men everywhere, and with the constantly improving methods for the control of the mosquito pest by screening, we may believe that the terror of yellow fever is over, and that the fangs of the saffron scourge have been extracted.

Particularly cheering is this discovery at this time to those of us who are interested in the building of the Panama canal and the development of the imperial commerce which will flow upon its completion through these I worship all day and dream all the secured to the openings of the sick room. gulf and southeastern states to the markets of the world. Panama and Hawana have long been held in this continent as the first foci of yellow fever, and the dread of its transmission among these southeastern states has almost -By Irene Pomeroy Shields, in Recre. possibly infected mosquitoes as early as possible after the fourth day of fever. counterbalanced development.

And now, with the agent of dissemination discovered and with science holding the cue, the world, both scientific and unprofessional, may rejoice that one of the greatest scourges of modern times has been stripped of its terrors and deprived of its robber agent.

For all of which a great people are due profound acknowledgments to is lifted. the goodness of God and to the indefatigable researches of science.

Which Greets All Visitors in the Great Georgia Capitol.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept 9, 1905.

Editor Pensacola Journal: today recompensed for my long period seinbled at the station on the day of to eighteen days and over, in the cooler winter season.

There is no excuse for such a re of factories and transportation, ob Anopheles, within three to five days after.] structs and closes the channels of

There is not a shadow of doubt but anything about the situation at all he last of its kind with which Pensacola here in Atlanta has impressed me The Journal publishes on this page low fever can be banished forever

Atlanta recognizes what an inestiospitality as those who come from non-infected districts, on business or pleasure trips. The calmness which Sunday's Journal has been widely she displays and the cordiality she exdistricts, that come in by train loads, have made an impression on me that I seek shelter within her gates, presents a spectacle of lofty courage and heroic granduer that words are whol-

As to Alabama 'm

open the doors, climb through the nor scratch through the floor, or by those can conceive the magnitude of therein, Atlanta's chivalry, and the incomparfect cleanliness insures.

same immunity from yellow fever and depends. Madam Stegomyia will lose much of her present notoriety. More anon. C. U. PORTER.

MY LOVE.

A rover am I and a lover bold, And the Earth is my lady fair: I love her in every shape and guise, And I sing of her beauties rare.

tain top, And shout to the sentinel pine,

the faith;

And guarding this dear love of mine,

skate of steel, We fly like the swift arrow by, her feet

Our offering-Old Winter and I.

Where the wild western winds blow free,

I watch brave summer with flowers and grain, Weave chaplets to lay at her knee.

The inland lakes in emerald frames. And margins of silver and gold. Are mirrors whose lifelong efforts are

vain. To picture the charms they behold.

Old Ocean is raging in futile wrath, And lashing his waves into foam;

her feet. Alas! he no farther can come.

And then under palms 'neath the southern stars, She's queen in a jewel crown

And treasure her verlest frown.

LEWIS HOUSE CLOSED.

ation for September.

MRS. W. J. CASTELLO, Proprietress. fumes of sulphur will not remain long, and household Ammonia sprinkled 12septlw

THE TRANSMISSION OF YELLOW FEVER AND HOW TO NURSE IT

At a meeting of the Orleans Parish Medical Society, held August 12, 1905, Dr. Rudolph Matas addressed the Society on the "New duties and responsibili- about the room will diminish their unpleasantness. ties imposed upon trained nurses, and other persons entrusted with the care the mode of transmission of this disease by the mosquito,

C. N. Porter Praises the Hospitality which he had utilized in his teaching, and submitted to the Society are publicated as early as possible after the fourth day. lished for the benefit of The Journal's readers as follows:

ELEMENTARY FACTS OF EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

1. Yellow fever may be defined as an acute, infectious, febrile disease which is transmitted from the sick to susceptible individuals through the agency of mosquitoes; and, as far as known, by the single species, the Stegomyla Fasciata, which is the common domestic or cistern mosquito of New Orleans, and in fact of all the localities in which yellow fever prevails.

2. The germ or transmissible poison of yellow fever exists in the blood of yellow fever patients only during the first three days of the disease; after-After four days eager waiting and wards the patient ceases to be a menace to the health of others. Hence the watching for my home paper, I was importance of recording the very hour when the attack first began.

3. The mosquito (Stegomyla Fasciata) is powerless to convey the disof waiting by receiving four copies ease to a susceptible person by its bite until at least twelve days have elapsed covering dates from 5th to 8th inclu- after biting the yellow fever patient. This period of incubation in the mossive for which please accept many quito is the time that is required for the germ of the disease to breed in the thanks. They being the first familiar body of the mosquito and to migrate from the insect's stomach to its salivary objects that have greeted my gaze glands. The United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found, in 1900, since I bade adleu to the friends as that in Cuba this period varies from twelve days, in the hot summer months,

my departure, you may more easily 4. After incubating the yellow fever germ in its body during the period *** above specified, the Stegomyia is ready to transmit the disease during the was made by Dr. S. R. Mallory Ken welcome their advent. The cheerful entire period of its natural life, which may extend over 154 days, provided the house nedy, of the Marine Hospital Service, hopeful tone that pervades each copy, insect has access to water. (Guiteras.) Walter Reed was able to innoculate easily designates that rare spirit of yellow fever with a Stegomyia fifty-seven days old. Guiteras with another cally a short time following the notice easily designates that rate spirit with a Stegomyla has begoing to Agramonte, Stegomyla has clata in Havana fortitude which can smile in the face 101 days old. [Note—According to Agramonte, Stegomyla has clata in Havana of adversity and meet its frowns with can only be coaxed to bite until four days old. With us, in Louisiana, says Dupree, it bites without coaxing within twenty-four hours after emerging from the room by the width, and this total by the height, and to find the amount Pensacola was discovered late on the May the gallant struggle now on be the pupa case. It was believed, at one time, that: (1) the females of Stegafternoon of Aug. 29, and in accordtween the defenders of Pensacola's omyla must be impregnated before they will bite; (2) that the female, after omyla must be impregnated before they will bite; (2) that the female, after biting once, does not appear to bite a second time, or at least until five or ance with its own promise The Jour ence in any city or hamlet, fills its seven days have elapsed; but Dupree says that the Stegomylas in Louisiana would multiply 15x10x10, equals 1,500 cubic feet. Divide this by 500 and you nal made public announcement of the population with panic, disrupts and that have been isolated and reared apart from the males will bite promptly depopulates homes, stops the wheels and frequently. Probably after they have digested their blood meal, and, like

port on the part of the Fort Barran- commerce, result in a victory for the of an infected mosquito before the symptoms of yellow fever will develop in cas correspondent. Pensacola has former so complete, that the latter the human subject. (This is the incubation period of yellow fever, and the been honest with the world in its will never intrude its pestiferous pres United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found that in thirteen cases of experimental yellow fever obtained by the bites of mosquitoes it varied from forty-one hours to five days and seventeen hours, after innoculation.)

6. From the above, we gather that if an adult Stegomyia Fasciata bites a yellow fever patient within the first three days of the disease, it will have will ever be afflicted. My short stay to incubate the poison in its body from twelve to eighteen days (incubation period in the mosquito); then, if it bites a susceptible person at the expira tion of this time, two to five days must elapse for the disease to manifest itself in the bitten person. Therefore, inestimating the probable spread of yellow fever from a single individual to the susceptible persons in his environ. ment, a period of at least twenty-six days must be allowed to elapse before the English capital. the success or failure of any preventive measures, directed towards the destruction of the mosquito, can be determined. In view of the fact that several shrewdness to equal it. Even the Londays may elapse before a mosquito infected from the first case may bite a doners would be incredulous if one susceptible person, this period of observation should be lengthened to thirty told them that many of the shopmen, days, which is the time given by the health authorities of New Orleans in the especially those in the provision depresent epidemic, to determine if a focus will develop from an infected case after its first appearance in a given locality.

7. The Stegomyla Fasciata cannot convey yellow fever during the time that the poison is incubating in its body (twelve to eighteen days). It may bite freely and repeatedly during this period, but its bite is innocuous; neither assistants was discovered giving full daily: does its bite within this period confer any immunity to the bitten person.

8. Yellow fever is not transmitted or conveyed by fomites (i. e. articles or inanimate objects that have come in contact with yellow fever patients or 'weighing up' put in his place. their immediate surroundings.) Hence the disinfection of clothing, bedding The garrison is now under strict the Sherlock Holmes series pleases lavishes her hospitality upon those or merchandise supposedly soiled or contaminated by contact or proximity with the sick, is unnecessary.

9. The bodies or cadavera of the dead from yellow fever are incapable of transmitting the disease unless death occurs within the first three days of the disease (a rare occurrence); and then only if mosquitoes are allowed to bite the body before decomposition has set in.

10. There is no possibility of contracting yellow fever from the black vomit, evacuations, or other excretions of yellow fever patients, 11. An attack of yellow fever caused, as it always is, by the bite of the

Duties of the Trained Nurse.

that locked in prisoners did not force NEW DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IMPOSED UPON TRAINED NURSES IN THE TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER, IN CON-SEQUENCE OF THE ABOVE FACTS.

1. No nurse can be considered as trained in the management of yellow Pensacola has the yellow fever and her sacred soil, while the train carry- fever in the light of present, accepted, knowledge unless she realizes fully, This, we repeat, is not only a very the thing to do now is to fight it and ing its cargo of contamination was earnestly, and conscientlously, that the disease is transmitted solely by mosserious charge, but it is an altogether fight it hard. We can get rid of it and running at a high rate of speed quitoes, and that it is her duty to prevent the admission of these insects to through her matchless domain-only the sick room and to destroy them promptly if they should find their way

2. That as the inseparable attendant at the bedside of the patient she In accordance with a previous The Madison New Enterprise is five able courage and confidence of her must co-operate with the physician in the discharge of his functions as guarpeople in the immunity which her per dian of the public health. The trained nurse in this capacity becoming directly the most efficient and important sanitary agent in preventing the spread When New Orleans and Pensacola of yellow fever in infected localities. Upon her intelligent appreciation of the latter was notified within fifteen It is a good paper, edited by an ex have the perfect sanitation (and they the mode of transmission of this disease, her personal safety (if she is an down slightly and, whisk, off comes will some day) that the Queen City of non-immune) and the protection of the family and the entire household of the butter and another paper goes the South has they will enjoy the the patient, (especially if these are not immunes) largely, if not entirely, around it! Butter, water and paper

3. Every nurse must bear in mind that the most malignant yellow fever patient is innocuous and absolutely harmless to even the most susceptible non-immune, if the proper precautions are taken to prevent the access of

mosquitoes to the patient's person. 4. The greatest freedom of personal contact and intercourse may therefore be permitted between the yellow fever sick and the well in the sick room, and provided the innoculation of mosquitoes, by biting the patient during the first three days of the disease, is absolutely prevented.

The mission of a trained nurse is not satisfactorily accomplished if a patient, suffering from any kind of fever, in localities infected with yellow of experiment. If fought its way over the same prejudices that combatted I brave the fierce storm on the moun- fever, who is confided to her care, is allowed to be bitten by a mosquito, even if the fever is proven not to be yellow fever. Mosquito bites are annoying and harmful even if not irfective to the patient, and it must be looked upon completely in the judgment of scientists and physicians that it is certain to Hurrah! You are keeping as an evidence of neglect, . he shows evidences of mosquito stings.

6. No nurse can consider herself a trained yellow fever nurse unless she has made herself thoroughly familiar with the weapons which science and experience have given her to effectively protect her non-infected patients and from the infected.

The weapons of offense and defense that the nurse must learn to handle in protecting her patients are:

(A) The Mosquito Bar (Bobbinet Preferred), to Isolate the Patient in His Bed. 1. The netting of bars must have meshes fine enough to prevent the

2. Mosquitoes can bite through mosquito nets when any part of the patient's body is in contract with the netting. 3. Frequent examinations should be made to see that there are no torn places in the netting and that no mosquitoes have found a lodging inside.

The netting should be well tucked in to keep the mosquitoes from 5. If mosquitoes are found within the netting they should be killed in-

side, not merely driven or shaken out.

6. All cases of fever should be promptly reported to the physician; awaiting his arrival they should be covered with a mosquito bar. This is particularly important in dealing with mild fevers, especially in infants and children in localities liable to infection with yellow fever. The disease manifests itself in such a mild form in infantile and early childhood, that it is or girl into the short for some butter. likely to escape recognition. On account of the very mildness of the symp- or cheese; then directly the messenger Though tossing his kisses and gifts at toms the usual precautions are not taken and the mosquitoes are able to hands him the package he bounces inspread the disease without molestation. The mild or unrecognized cases are, to the shop and puts the butter or for this reason, the most dangerous, from a sanitary point of view.

(B) Screens. All openings leading to the sick chamber should be screened. Outside of hospitals, wire screens are not usually available and provisional screens can be made of bobbinet or cheese cloth, which can be tacked or otherwise

Furnigate the room with sulphur or pyrethrum (insect powder) to destroy Sulphur burned in an iron pot is the surest way, and if used in proper quantity | women is faultless except in three parwill not injure fabrics or colors. Three pounds in an average room is suffi- ticulars-a general deficiency of subclent if the room be closed; more accurately, two pounds of sulphur to 1,000 ject, a total inattention to stops and The Lewis House, opposite union cubic feet of space is estimated by sanitary authorities; and one pound of a very frequent ignorance of gramdepot, will be closed until quarantine insect powder to 1,000 cubic feet will suffice to stupify the mosquitoes. The mar." Such is the brief summing up

(C) Sulphur and Pyrethrum for Fumigation,

Sarsaparilla. Your doctor will tell you why he prescribes it for thin blood, weak nerves. He will explain why it gives strength, courage, endurance. Sold for 60 years. Lowell. Mare.

The fumigation should be done in the morning, so that the room will be of yellow fever patients, in consequence of the newly acquired knowledge of free of odor by night, and it should be done preferably in dry weather. Whenever the condition of the patient will permit, a room adjoining the one A brief synopsis of the elementary facts connected with yellow fever occupied by the patient should be first purified of mosquitoes and prepared for prophylaxis and a statement of the nurse's sanitary duties in this disease, the reception of the patient, who is to be carefully transferred to the dism-

> The work of disinfection and mosquito destruction, as well as screening. is now conducted by the Health Authroities, immediately after notification by the attending physician. But in isolated localities or when delay in obtaining sanitary relief is unavoidable, the physician and nurse must direct the nbers of the household in applying the prescribed regulations.

> Additional prevautions in sulphur fumigation, recommended by the Health Authorities in charge of sanitation in New Orleans during the present

> Remove all ornaments of metal, such as brass, copper, silver and gilt from the room that is to be fumigated. All objects of a metallic nature, which cannot be removed, can be protected by covering the objects tightly h paper, or with a thin coating of vaseline applied with a brush.

> Remove from the room to be fumigated all fabric material after thoroughly shaking. Open all drawers and doors of furniture and closets. The room should be closed and made as tight as possible by stopping all openings in chimney, floor, walls, keyholes and cracks near windows and

> Crevices can be closed by pasting strips of paper (old newspapers) over them with a paste made of flour.

The sulphur should be placed in an iron pot, flat skillet preferred, and this placed on bricks in a tub or other convenient water receptacle with about an inch of water in the bottom. This is a precaution which must be taken to guard against accidents, as the sulphur is liable to boil over and set fire to

The sulphur is readily ignited by sprinkling alcohol over it and lighting it. The apartment should be kept closed for two hours, and then opened up

and well ventilated. NOTE-To find the cubic contents of the room, multiply the length of of sulphur necessary to fumigate the room divide the cubic contents by 500, and the result will be the amount of sulphur required in pounds.

will have the amount of sulphur required, viz: 3 pounds.

LONDON GROCERS.

Tricks of Their Trade by Which They Swindle Customers.

"Most people would be astonished if they knew how many London shopkeepers are compelled to resort to all sorts of mean economies," said a Londoner who is now visiting this country, but who served many years as an assistant in a large provision store in

"I don't believe there is any Yankee partments, are absolutely compelled to the shop I worked at if any one of the with the average number of copies weight he would be at once dismissed August and another man more expert at August 2

"This seems, I know, a sensational August sort of statement to make, but it is August nevertheless quite true. In some shops August 6 I have worked in the proprietors absolutely discourage honesty-make it, in fact, an utter impossibility for any as- August 10 4,500 sistant to serve the public in an honest August 11 4,625 and straightforward manuer.

"What do I mean? Well, take, for August 13 5,000 instance, the butter counter under my August 14 charge. I am served out with forty August 15 4,600 pounds of butter and ten pounds of wrapping paper, each weighed to the fraction of an ounce, and for these I must show returns for fifty pounds of butter. If I do not there is trouble

"How is it done? Water of course weighs heavy, so we use plenty of it while patting the butter into shape. this 31st day of August, 1905. Dash some more water on the paper, then thump butter and paper on to the scales together; snick a bit off if the scale goes down heavily or smack a morsel on if it won't move; take it off UNIVERSITY OF THE and give it another pat, then thump the lot on again. The scale moves only weigh just a pound altogether, but of course the customer pays the same price for the paper and water as for the butter. This 'weighing up.'

late, and occasionally when our butter four-year courses. receipts are low we can make up the HI. Agriculture-Four-year and two deficiency at the cheese counter. A year courses. lady asks, we will say, for a pound of IV. Engineering-Four-year course weights, I put one or two on each side I say. 'Will that do?' And, as a rule, to be begun in September, 1906. she takes it without question, thus VI. Normal-Three courses rate of 2s. 8d. per pound.

'lead wrapper, and sugar, of course, in lor of Pedagogy. the familiar thick and heavy paper, for the article.

"Of course it is not fair to the public, but what can we assistants do? Lake City, Florida. If we are at any time found giving more than weight we are reported and most probably dismissed. The mancheese on the scales again. If it, with the paper, just balances, then all's well."-New York Herald,

Women's Letters.

"As far as I have had the opportun ity of judging, it appears to me that the usual style of letter writing among mosquitoes will fall to the floor and should be collected and burnt. Two of woman as a correspondent, given hours' fumigation with sulphur is quite sufficient in ordinary cases. The some hundred years ago by Henry

The Journal Printed During August, 1905, a Total of

COPIES

or an average 4,716

The following figures show The Pensacola Journal's Circu practice the tricks of the trade. At day during the month of August, 1905,

> August 16 4,800 August 17 4,800 August 18 4,800 August 3 4.335 August 19 4,800 4,400 August 20 5,250 4,350 5,000 August 21 August 22, 4,800 August 7 4,500 August 23 4,800 August 8 4,500 August 24 4,650 August 9 August 25 4,800 August 26 4,800 August 12 4,625 August 27 5,200 August 28 August 29 4,800 August 30 4,800

Total for the month.....127,335 Average per day...... 4,716 I hereby certify that the above statement is correct according to the records on file in this office.

FRED A. SWEET, Circulation Mgr. Sworn to and subscribed before me

J. P. STOKES, Notary Public.

August 31 5,000

STATE OF FLORIDA. Embracing the following subjects:

I. Language and Literature-A fouryear course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Greek is not required, but is offered as an elective. throughout the course. II. General Science-Divided into

three courses; 1, Chemical course; I might say, is done very quickly and Mathematical course; Natural History course. No Greek and only entrance "Cheese is much easier to manipu- Latin is required in these courses. All

cheese - 'eightpenny cheddar' - and I in Mechanical, Civil and Electrical cut a piece which weighs slightly more. Engineering, also a two-year course Picking up a few of the smaller in Mechanics. No Latin or Greek is required in III. or IV. The full course under II., III. and IV. lead to the deof the balance. Perhaps the cheese gree of Bachelor of Science; the short weighs half an ounce over the pound. courses to a Certificate of Proficiency. 'Seventeen ounces, ninepence, madam,' V. Pharmacy-A full two-year course.

paying for the extra half ounce at the teachers: A one-year course leading to a certificate, A three-year course lead-"In the other departments it is the ing to an L. I. Diploma; A four-year same. Tea is usually weighed in a course leading to the degree of Bache-

An ampl: corps of competent teachers. A high curriculum-Expenses inso that in every case the customer pays including board, \$120 to \$150 per year. for the wrapper at the same rate as Fall term opens September 27, 1905 Send for Catalogue.

ANDREW SLEDD, President.



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